

NOTE

Some Notes on Two Species of Stelidine Bees from  
Indiana (Hymenoptera: Megachilidae)

A recent paper by Parker and Bohart (1979. J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 52:138-153) gives the first record of a stelidine from Indiana: *Dolichostelis louisae* (Cockerell). This and two other species are expected because of their known distributions (Mitchell. N.C. Agric. Exp. Stn. Tech. Bull. 152. 557 pp.).

As part of a continuing study of the Megachilidae in the Putnam Co. area of Indiana (west central part of the state), I have taken two species: *Dolichostelis louisae* and *Stelis (Microstelis) lateralis* Cresson. The latter was not previously recorded specifically from Indiana. I collected a male on 17 May 1977 in a malaise trap at Greencastle (Putnam Co.). This specimen is #5579 in the DPU collection.

I have taken five specimens of *D. louisae* in Putnam Co.: ♂, 14 July 1976 on *Campanula americana* (#4378); ♀, 13 August 1976 on *Vernonia noveboracensis* (#4990); ♂, 20 June 1977 from a malaise trap (#6262); ♀, 25 August 1977 on *Vernonia noveboracensis* (#7965); ♀, 20 July 1978 on *Melilotus alba* (#9042). All specimens are in the DPU collection.

These specimens show some interesting variations from the description given by Mitchell (1962. Op. cit.) (he called it *Stelis costalis costalis* Cresson) and in Parker and Bohart (1979. Op. cit.) (who sorted out the name confusion). Mitchell describes this species as having numerous yellowish markings including those on the vertex, on the meso- and metapleura, and a broadly interrupted band on tergum II. The specimens all have modifications of these markings as described below.

None, except ♀ #9042, has any yellow on the vertex. Furthermore, ♂ #4378 and ♀ #4990 also lack the maculations of the meso- and metapleura. The ♀ #7965 and ♂ #6262 also lack the mesopleural blotch but have a small reddish metapleural spot. The ♀ #7965 also has a small yellow spot medially on tergum II. A similar spot occurs on ♀ #9042, which has the "typical" pattern.

Both Mitchell (1962. Op. cit.) and Parker and Bohart (1979. Op. cit.) indicate that the Floridian population (identified as *Stelis costalis floridana* Graenicher by Mitchell) of *D. louisae* has more extensive colored areas than the northern forms. The specimens described here seem to indicate that *D. louisae* may have a color pattern that grades from much maculated south to relatively less maculated north.

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